

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What-
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication,
but as a guarantee of his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
To our Correspondents.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances,
must specify the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper
is to be sent—always mentioning the name of the Post-Office
and State.
Subscribers wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE
changed, must send the old address as well as the new.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, as will
be seen by the report, an important communi-
cation was received from Controller Flagg, show-
ing the illegality of the late additional appropri-
ation of \$125,000 to be raised on revenue bonds,
to meet extra expenses incurred by the Depart-
ment of the Commissioner of Repairs and Sup-
plies in defiance of the provisions of the charter.
The Controller notified the Finance Committee
of the nature of the proceeding, but now sets
the whole subject forth formally, and so
clearly and forcibly as to not be misunder-
stood. Aid. Ely, Chairman of the Special
Committee on the charges of Aid. Hoffman
against Aid. Moser, made a verbal
report stating that the Committee had held two
meetings, and that Aid. H. failed to appear and
make good his accusations. Aid. Hoffman kept
out of the way, and was believed out of the
State; but the Committee, in justice to Aid.
Moser, would endeavor to procure Hoffman's
attendance and report early next Session. The
Board concurred with the other branch in the
additional appropriation of \$90,000 for cleaning
streets. The report on appointment of 103 Com-
missioners of Deeds was called up and again
laid on the table. The Board after an unusually
tedious Session adjourned to September.

The Board of Councilmen closed their monthly
session last evening, and adjourned to the first
Monday in September. In the course of the
evening the Board adopted the Report of the
Committee on Finance in favor of appropriating
\$90,000 for street cleaning for the balance of
the year. The same Committee reported in favor
of increasing the salaries of various public offi-
cers; \$3,000 were appropriated for the benefit
of the public parks, and other business of minor
importance transacted.

We print from the correspondence of *The
Buffalo Republic* an account of the capture of the
famous Silver Lake Snake. Like all that we
have had about this monster, this yarn is re-
markably fishy, and we should not be at all
surprised if twelve out of every dozen readers
should boldly assert that there is not a word of
truth in the whole story.

The Woman's Rights Convention met yester-
day at Saratoga. The telegraph with its usual
remarkable discrimination informs us that "re-
solutions of the usual stamp were then
reported." We are exceedingly thankful for
the astounding information.

We publish in another column a letter from
JOSEPH MAZZINI on the War, which is espe-
cially worthy of perusal by those who suppose that
in this struggle France and England are con-
tending for principle and liberty. It will, we
think, be difficult for them to dispose of the
reasons which Mazzini urges on the other side
of the question.

By the arrival of the Cunard screw steamer
Lebanon at Halifax yesterday morning, and the
America at Liverpool in the afternoon, we have
dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. Nothing
has been done in the Crimea. The siege contin-
ued with no marked event, except a small
Russian sortie. The latest rumor was that
bombardment had been commenced, preparatory
to the general assault. The "very latest,"
however, states the siege was about to be raised.
There has been no movement in the Baltic.
There has been fine harvest weather, and the
market for breadstuffs was depressed.

GOV. HUNT'S EXTRA MESSAGE.
"The first thought that occurs to me," said
Gen. Cavaignac in the French Assembly, after
listening to the reading of Louis Napoleon's let-
ter accepting the seat in that body to which he
had just been chosen, "is this—the word 'Re-
public' does not appear in that letter." It was
a pregnant omission, as the sequel has
proved. And so, in reading Gov. HUNT's letter
which we herewith publish, we were struck
with the volubility and fervor wherewith it dis-
cusses questions not in issue, and the caution it
displays in avoiding, so far as possible, the real
question of the day. Slavery, Abolition, Disunion,
and the possibility of elevating the negroes,
are canvassed to surfeit, while the word Kansas
is permitted to appear in the letter but once,
and that in the most backhanded and unimpre-
ssive manner. And this is not the fault of Gov.
Hunt, who knows how to discuss a great public
question, but of the position in which he has un-
fortunately placed himself.

We beg leave to remind the Governor that all
this talk of the impracticability of emancipat-
ing the Southern slaves, or of elevating the
negroes in the social scale through the action
of the Republican party, is as wide of the mark
as Falstaff's reply to Mrs. Quickly's accusations.
The Republicans are not likely to accomplish
what they have never proposed nor under-
taken. They are quite aware of the boundaries
which divide Federal from State power, and
have not proposed to overstep them. Then
why are they lectured as if they had started on
a "crusade" for the emancipation of Virginia's
or Georgia's enslaved negroes? Why all this
talk of the impossibility of improving the con-
dition of our free blacks? He who interposes
a false issue confesses his inability to meet the
true one. Solemn proclamations of truths
which everybody understands, and knows to
be irrelevant to the case in hand, appeal rather
to the patience than the judgment of readers,
and signally so in the case of Gov. Hunt.
Again: Gov. Hunt tells us "that the violation
of the Missouri compact was a great wrong,
"an unmitigated calamity." But it
was the measure of a party, not of a sec-
tion. * * * Thousands of conservative
"men in the slaveholding States condemned the
"measure as dangerous, unjust and aggressive,"
&c. &c. Very well; we propose to undo that "great
wrong," and to cooperate with these "con-

"servative men of the slaveholding States" in
repealing that "dangerous, unjust measure."
Is not this right? If it is—and Gov. Hunt is
authority on the point—how can one be a "re-
fractory," a "Northern party?" How is it that
merely demanding our conceded right is to in-
volve sectional war, disunion and all manner of
disaster?

But "let us first appeal to that portion of the
"Southern people who are still faithful to time-
"honored covenants," &c., says the Governor.
Appeal!—have we not appealed? Have not at
least such moderately conservative men as the
Governor been appealing these eighteen months!
—and have not most of the Slave States mean-
time chosen new Members of Congress? How
many of these will actively and openly cooperate
in undoing the "great wrong," in averting the
"unmitigated calamity?" We need reinforcement
in the Senate—will Gov. H. be good
enough to name the Slave State which has chosen
or will choose to the new Congress a Senator
who will vote with us to restore the Missouri
Restriction and exclude Slavery from Kansas?
Can he name half a dozen Members of the House
from the entire South who will do so? We can-
not name four. And if the South will give us
no votes, what does the good faith or good feel-
ing of these "conservative" Southerners amount
to? And while the South presents one solid
phalanx on this question, how can we of the
North divide and contend without in effect giving
up Kansas to Slavery?

Gov. Hunt tells us that our State has chosen
to the next Congress a Delegation unanimously
in favor of the reclamation of Kansas to Free-
dom. We should receive this information with
more joy if we were able to put implicit faith
in it. In view of Mr. Vank's manifesto and of
the attitude deliberately taken by the official
representatives of New-York in the late Know-
Nothing Convention at Philadelphia—in view of
the natural gravitation of the Hards toward
Slavery, and of the Softs toward obedience to
the behests of the Federal office-holders—we
shall be glad to find thirty of our thirty-three
Members sound and thorough on the Kansas
question. Please make a note of this, and re-
member that saying they are for Freedom and
acting so as to surrender the Territory to Slavery
are quite compatible, and by no means unprece-
dented.

Gov. Hunt, we will not doubt, desires the
triumph of Freedom in Kansas. But how is it
to be achieved? Suppose we all say as he vir-
tually does, "We are for the Whig party first,
"and no Slavery in Kansas next," is it probable
that we shall save the New Territory? All men
can see that the South, as represented in Con-
gress, is for Slavery Extension first and Party
afterward—can we hope to reverse this order
and yet rescue Kansas from Atchison & Co.?
"If the thing is to be done," said Webster to
Hayne, "the gentleman can tell how it is to be
"done." Let us suppose our friends in Con-
gress try to elect a Whig Speaker and Clerk and
secure Whig Committees, and the Democrats
who love Freedom shall likewise go in for a
Democratic ascendancy—who can fail to see that
the issue will be a Pro-Slavery organization,
whether Whig or Democratic? In that case,
we have still so much affection for the old cause
as to entrust that the Slavery ascendancy may
not call itself Whig.

Gov. Hunt deprecates an abandonment of
Whig principles as though any Whig of the old
time had ever proposed it. We, too, are in fa-
vor of the "great cardinal principles" he
eulogizes, as our columns abundantly show.
Our earnest conviction is that they can best be
promoted by a manifested willingness on the part
of their supporters to unite with all others who
will join them in upholding the faith of solemn
compacts and the Rights of Man. Let us settle
the Kansas question as it ought to be settled,
and we shall be in a good position to ask our vic-
torious allies to unite with us in settling the
Tariff, River and Harbor, and other questions
of National Policy, on a basis of moderation and
beneficence, which will command public ap-
proval and defy hostile assault. We were at
work for Whig measures when some who now
glorify themselves as active in opposition, and
we have no idea of abandoning them. Time will
decide whether our or Gov. Hunt's manner of
supporting them is most considerate and effec-
tive.

It is the maintenance of the Whig organiza-
tion, not of Whig principles, on which we take
issue with Gov. Hunt. Where is that Whig
party of which he speaks? Does he include in
it the Twenty Thousand sometime Whigs of our
own State who secretly stabbed us and subject-
ed him to such humiliating defeat in 1852? Does
he count those Whigs who gave Rhode
Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Louisi-
ana, North Carolina and other naturally Whig
States, to Frank Pierce, and tried hard to give
him Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky
also, because Gen. Scott was our nominee for
President? Or does he, in making up his jew-
els, count in the Hundred Thousand ex-
Whigs who voted for Ullmann and Scroggs
last November? Or those who, in all the
Southern and most of the Northern States,
have carried over nearly all that was left of
the Whig party into the midnight Councils
of the Know-Nothings? In the name of justice,
where is Gov. Hunt's Whig party? Kentucky
answers, "None here!" Tennessee responds—
"None here!" all gone over to the "Americans,"
and just beaten on Col. Gentry, who refused to
vote for Scott and did his best to give the State
to Frank Pierce. Vermont, we all know is Re-
publican, as are Maine, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio,
&c., but where are the Whig States? Massa-
chusetts cast some six thousand Whig votes last
Fall; Maine about as many; Connecticut cast
a few more last April; but there has been no State
election the present year in which those who
rallied under the Whig standard polled one-
quarter of the votes. To talk, therefore,
of reanimating these dry bones, this empty skin,
is childish if not factious—is to insist on beat-
ing up Niagara or running your head against
a stone wall. Nay: it is to play directly and wil-
lfully into the hands of those tax-eaters who
need a Whig party in the field in order to scare
or drive Democrats back into the party dungeon
from which they have escaped to the broad do-
main of light and liberty. We cannot repress
the hope that Gov. Hunt will yet re-consider his
position and resolve to unite with the great
body of his old associates in following that glo-
rious path of duty laid open and made plain to
us by our compatriots in Maine, Ohio, Indiana,
Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c. At all events,
the People have chosen their course: they will

regret to leave behind their old leaders, but they
cannot turn back to keep their company.

KANSAS TO-DAY.
"To-day is a king in disguise," says Emerson.
And it is undoubtedly true that the events
which stir the blood of future ages often make
little impression on the great mass of their hu-
man contemporaries. How many crowding rooms
in all Christendom, think you, thrilled with ad-
miration at the news that Columbus had just
sailed from Pales in quest of a new world across
the Atlantic? How many hearts were gladdened
by the tidings of Washington's appointment to
command the Continental Army? Who treas-
ures the names of the patriots who resisted the
usurpation of Louis-Nepoleon, asking not whether
there was a chance of success, but only where
was the post of duty, and whose bodies now
sleep in bloody shrouds or are wearing away
under the chafing of embittered souls among
the deadly marshes of Cayenne?
We wish to call attention to the actual con-
dition of Kansas to-day.

Two years ago, as for thirty years preceding,
Kansas was part of the unorganized territory of
the United States, inhabited by very few white
men, and they mainly missionaries, hunters,
trappers and traders with the Indians. A few
negroes were held in Slavery at one or two mis-
sions belonging to the Methodist Church South;
but each without a particle of legality, and in-
expressed defiance of an act of Congress—an act found-
ed in a solemn compromise imposed on the North
by the South. That act was a part of the funda-
mental law of this Territory, and it provided
that Slavery should never be legalized in any
part thereof. The first invasion of it took place
nearly twenty years ago, when, by a supple-
ment quietly smuggled through Congress without
attracting public notice, a strip some forty miles
wide was peeled off from what is now Kansas,
and added to Missouri, making it Slave instead
of Free Soil. It is from that strip, thus secretly
acquired and treacherously surrendered, that
Freedom in Kansas is now threatened with vio-
lent subversion.

After the triumph of Slavery in the new Com-
promise of 1850, Senator Atchison, represent-
ing Missouri and living on its western border,
commenced operations for a removal of the in-
hibition of Slavery in Kansas; but, after a two-
years' struggle, desisted and declared his willing-
ness to have Kansas organized as a Free Terri-
tory, avowing that he wished it otherwise, but
the North would not consent, as he was ready
to give up the point.

Nine months thereafter, Douglas reported his
surrender bill, based on the pretense that the
Missouri Restriction, which Atchison had finally
(in 1853) admitted that the North would never
give up, had in fact been given up so long ago as
1850!
The struggle was severe, but Presidential
patronage and party drill were all-powerful and
the bill passed. Kansas was organized under
an act which repealed the inhibition of Slavery
and left her to be struggled for by Northern and
Southern propagandism.

Both sides began at once to prepare for the
conflict—in fact, Atchison & Co. were secretly
organized already. The partisans of Freedom
in the North formed societies to aid and impel
the bona fide migration of free farmers and arti-
sans to Kansas; the champions of Bondage orga-
nized secret clubs or lodges throughout Western
Missouri whose members were pledged to rush
into the Territory on the eve of an election,
take possession of the polls, and foil men of
their own stripe into all important offices. And
this they have repeatedly done.
A Pro-Slavery Legislature, chosen by Missouri
voters, Missouri rifles and Missouri bow-
knives, composed in good part of Missourians
who never spent a week in the Territory until
they convened as its legislators, is now making
laws for Kansas. Among others, it has adopted
at one dash the entire code of Missouri, which
of course includes the law of Slavery. At the
back of this is a new law prescribing the penalty
of death for the offense of inciting or aiding a
slave to escape from his master; and this new
crime is so defined that he who answers truth-
fully a colored man's inquiry for the direct road
to any point in Iowa or Nebraska would be ad-
judged guilty of it. There are more laws of this
sort; but this will suffice, if enforced, to hang
nearly every Anti-Slavery man in the Territory.
The Missourians are now bringing in their slaves,
and it is not safe to answer any question asked
by a colored person if this law is upheld.

And upheld we presume it will be. All the
United States functionaries in Kansas are warm
supporters of the Nebraska bill, so called; the
Secretary and a majority of the Judges are from
Slave States. Gov. Reeder, an active Nebraska
man, who undertook to hold the balance even be-
tween Freedom and Slavery has been peremptorily
ejected, and Wilson Shannon of Ohio takes his
place. The pretext for Reeder's removal is his
alleged speculation in Indian lands; but there is
no where a human being so blindly, stupidly
beholden as to give this pretext one iota of credit.
Nobody dares deny that Reeder could have had
a better office in exchange for that of Governor
of Kansas if he could have been induced to take
it. He is removed simply and solely because he
stood in the way of the speculators in negroes,
and for nothing else. He might have swallowed
whole an Indian reservation without rebuke if
he had but looked kindly or blindly on the efforts
of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. to make Kansas
a Slave State. Because he did not and would
not, he is stripped of his office; and that's the
whole story.

The Missouri intruders, sitting just over the
line as a Legislature for Kansas, have now full
swing. They want to juggle the border Counties
of Missouri, they were taken for the Territory
to be filled with slaves, back into Counties of
Kansas, thereby legislating themselves and their
regimes into that Territory and giving to
Slavery a real instead of its present fictitious
ascendancy there. Should they adjourn without
making it high treason against Kansas to print
a Free Soil journal in New-York, we shall be
very much obliged to them.

The Freeman who have gone into Kansas re-
solved to build her up into a Free State, are en-
titled to our warmest sympathies. They had
the Atchison conspiracy on their backs from the
start: their own Legislature is, by violence,
outrage and concerted fraud, turned against
them and passing laws which virtually make
wrong right and crime virtue: they have a force
of two thousand Missouri rifles always at their
beck, while the settlers are widely scattered.
The freeman must labor to live; the slaveholders
live on others' labor, paid for with the whip, and

so have leisure for drilling and campaign-
ing. Worst of all, the Federal Executive has taken
sides openly with the slaveholders. His removal
of Reeder throws all power into the hands of the
Missourians and bids them use it to the utmost.
There is not a chance for the free settlers with-
out the active support of Congress and the Peo-
ple. And Congress will act as the People shall
seem to desire.

But the People are accustomed to act through
their respective party organizations, and the
doings of these must be watched with painful
interest. Let them, like the priest and Levite
of old, merely "pass by on the other side,"
and the cause of Freedom in Kansas is lost.
Let them shut their eyes to the great question
of the hour, and go mumbering and mumbering
about the ghosts of dead and buried controver-
sies, and Kansas is undone.

Thus far, we have seen the Know-Nothing
National organization virtually decide that
Kansas is to be given up to Atchison, String-
fellow and their confederate ruffians. The
Hardshells of our State are likely to follow in
the same path. To vote for either of these
parties is to vote Slavery into Kansas and to
legalize it there. The Whigs, we know, are in
favor of Freedom; but are they willing to sur-
render party for its sake—to make it the para-
mount consideration? We shall see! And the
Softs, too, will they speak out as they feel?—
will they enter heartily into the Republican
movement? or will they permit the postmasters
and tide-waiters once more to cajole and use
them? This, too, will be seen. Nothing but a
prompt and powerful uprising of the Free States
can now save Kansas from the clutches of the
slave-traders. Who dare so act as to invoke that
calamity?

"HARRY VANE," our correspondent at To-
ronto, is mistaken in stating, in his letter on
Canadian Banks and Banking in our last, that
the Federal Revenues are primarily protected
from the shipplaster scourge by the Independent
Treasury Act. They were so protected by the
Currency Act of 1816, of which Mr. Webster
was the author. Strictly, we believe there was
always law enough to forbid the reception of
gold and specie or its clear equivalent in pay-
ments to the Federal Treasury; but there has
been no room for doubt or cavil on the subject
since the passage (unanimously) of Mr. Web-
ster's Currency bill aforesaid. As to the receipt
of shipplasters during the war of 1812, it was
with the Treasury Hobson's choice—these or
nothing. There was no specie in the South or
West—they could export nothing—they had no
manufactures—and our armies could not be fed
on Cotton. We are by no means certain that
our Government could have done better than it
did, or that such regulations as are now matters
of course would then have been judicious.
Mr. Madison was then President; Mr. Gallatin
Secretary of the Treasury; the former had had
great experience in public affairs, while the lat-
ter is accounted one of our best financiers.
Alex. J. Dallas, who succeeded him before the
close of the war, also achieved a fair reputation.
The vital truth is that a Government embar-
rassed in its finances, like an individual in that
category, has to resort to exceptional mea-
sures and deal with all manner of customers.
Let us get into war once more and get out of
cash, with heavy bills pouring in and nothing to
meet them, and it will be found consoling with
usurers and peddling out shipplasters, and the
Independent Treasury Act will prove no ob-
struction.

The Country Gentleman in a late number implied
that Prof. Mejer was a party to an extensive fraud in
the manufacture of an article called in commerce
Chilian Guano, a manure which, according to Prof. M.,
is as valuable as most of the Peruvian guano that
has been sold within the last five years. Mr. Mejer
refusing to answer the attacks of *The Country Gentle-
man*, complies with a request of *The Oxford Demo-
crat* to explain his interest in the transaction; and
while he disclaims all connection with the manu-
facturers, he freely states it as his opinion that the
article is in no way inferior to the Peruvian guano,
and that it is not a humbug. He merely assisted in the
manufacture of a small quantity, and it is his opinion
that it has proved satisfactory wherever it has been
used.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville True Whig of the 10th
has the following:
Congress and Legislature.—A gentleman directly
from East Tennessee informs us that Taylor, in the 1st
Congressional District, is elected. This gives the
American party six of the ten Congressmen elect.
And we feel sure now of both Houses of the Legisla-
ture. The American majority in each House will
most likely be three—a majority of size on joint ballot.
The Louisville Courier of Nashville dispatch of
the 11th of this date, which says:
Six K-N's and five Anties have been elected to
Congress. The K-N's have one majority in the
House and two in the Senate. The returns are not all
in yet. Johnson's majority about 3,000.
—This is one Congressman too many. We guess
only four 'Anties' have been chosen to Congress,
but we apprehend one of them is Savage over Calum.

THE McREA FUND.—We have received the follow-
ing sums in aid of McRea, who is now in jail in Kan-
sas, charged with the murder of Clark:
J. B. \$5
J. M. 10
Total \$15

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—About 2 o'clock last
Saturday a stranger carrying an old cloth bag in his
hand was seen lingering in Market, opposite Bank,
it was supposed from the light of his kind, that he
intended to go up a flight of stairs to Dr. Constable's
office, he fell, and in less than fifteen minutes ex-
pired. Upon inquiry it appeared that he was one of
several boarders at a house which had been closed,
and he was left in it sick with the fever, without at-
tendance or necessity of any kind, that in the last
stage of the disease, when the victim is made aware
of the deceptive consciousness of returning health, he
went out in order to go to the hospital, but had just
strength to reach the spot mentioned when he became
exhausted, and death closed the scene. His name, we
learn, was Stephen, an Irishman, about twenty years
of age, of Exeter, N. H., then member of the Navy
Yard. In somewhat more than an hour he was taken
away in a hearse for interment. [Norfolk Herald, 14th.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on
the Morris and Essex Railroad on Monday evening
when the 4 o'clock P. M. train from New-York was
delayed several hours, and the subsequent trains both
ways thrown out of their regular time. A cow which
was on the track about a mile east of Morris-town,
in the cut through Fort Lee Woods ran up the bank on
the engine, fell, and her body was run over by the
passing train, and she was killed. The cow was
caught by the next car and shockingly torn to shreds.
The car was also thrown off the track, and the wheel-
trucks so twisted and buried into the ground that it
was found impossible to raise it, and for want of suf-
ficient strength to move the train, it was left on its
way all about midnight. Fortunately no injury oc-
curred to the passengers. [Newark Advertiser.]

SARATOGA.—Doubtless of the thousands who resort
to Congress Spring during the "heated term," and
quaff its waters, few know anything of its history.
Congress Spring was discovered in 1792 by John Tay-
lor, of Exeter, N. H., then member of Congress,
and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire.
While gunning, he came upon the stream, leading
from a fissure in a rock. The singularity of its ap-
pearance attracted his attention, the water was drunk,
the mineral qualities discovered, and being a member of
Congress, he gave it the name of Congress Spring.
[Albany Argus.]

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

By the House Printing Telegraph-Office, 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, August 15, 1856.
The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Lang,
from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., ar-
rived here at 4:30 P. M.

The America reports on 13th inst., 3 P. M., passed a
steamer bound east.
The America left Halifax at 5:45 this morning, and
will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday
morning, so that her mails will probably be due a
New-York in the afternoon of that day.

The steamship Union left Southampton for New-
York on the 1st inst.
The steamship North Star arrived off Cowes on the
afternoon of the 14th, en route for Havre.

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

A French dispatch, dated July 29, says: "Our ap-
proaches on the side of the Malakoff advance con-
siderably. We now touch the place. Everything
is prepared for a general action in about fifteen
days."

July 31.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Cholera
has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to
hold their strong position on the Malakoff, and the
strong range of heights overlooking Orskan and the
Valley of Balair. It is reported they leave about
"force of artillery and infantry at Alaska. The
French have pushed forward the whole of their ar-
my into the Valley of Balair, resting the Sardinian
upon the left bank of the Soukai River, and com-
municating with the French upon the Chemsay,
"while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guard-
ed by the Turkish army."

The Times correspondent writes: "Stagnation
seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the
"heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches ad-
vance, and every day sees the Allies near the crest
"of the Malakoff which it will now require all the
"energy of the Russians to hold. A few days since
"the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in
"front of the French sap."

Between the 22d and 27th nothing of importance oc-
curred.

July 28.—Gorchakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday
"the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two
"hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied
"with vigor."

THE LATEST.

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th announce
continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the
lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamak.
It was reported in Paris on the 3d inst. that the
French Government had official notification that the
bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been
renewed preparatory to another assault.

July 30.—Gorchakoff telegraphs: "There has
"been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing
"of importance."
It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 20th
that the Bash-Bazouks had murdered General Hous-
son, but Lord Palmerston in Parliament positively con-
tradicted the report.

Correspondence from the camp says that Omar
Pasha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted,
to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the
command of the army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Rus-
sians to serve in the Crimea.
Kamish and Balaklava were crowded with vessels
recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered ninety-
seven small steamers for river navigation, each to
convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on
the Rhone and Saone.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.—Non.

The Weekly Newspaper, just issued, says:

"We learn that the siege of Sevastopol is about to
be raised. Also that a communication has just been
received from Germany by the Western Powers which
may lead to startling results."

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters are to the 16th of July. Mirages along
the coast were being destroyed as found, and small
steamers were engaged in surveying. The allied fa-
tifications were progressing.

ASIA.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory.
The Russians are asserted to have suspended opera-
tions against Kars and Erzerum and to be retir-
ing; this is considered very doubtful.

THE BALTIC.

No alteration had taken place in the position of
the squadrons.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Family influence and intrigue are actively at work.
The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by
a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been
acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace,
and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon,
who sent Gen. Letang with an autograph reply to
Vienna. The contents of the letters are probably secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen had sent the following message to the
House of Commons:
"Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide in
"aid of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged with
"the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience
"of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will
"make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the
Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000
sterling additional Exchequer bills.
The Limited Liabilities bill had been read a third
time and passed. Numerous estimates had been
voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be
concluded without the approval of Parliament was
ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion without result had occurred respecting
the recent gift of a good-service pension to Lord Paget
over older officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Re-
ver's visit to the Crimea, in which he was commended
for his friendly relations with America.

Miner Gibson, in Parliament, referred to this ed-
itorial and asked the Government to furnish infor-
mation on the very important subject of the neutrality of
the United States.

Lord Palmerston had replied that an arrangement had
existed at Halifax by which persons going there from
any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it was
not a law that had been enacted, and he was not aware
of any such arrangement existing between the British
Government and the United States.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is ter-
minated, and the Commissioners have requested leave
to consider their report.

Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released
on bail.

FRANCE.

The official report in regard to the loan shows three
thousand six hundred millions of francs—six times the
amount asked for.
The report of the Minister of Finance describes the
loan as the most surprising financial operation ever
effected in any country.

A brother of the assassin Pianori has been arrested
in Jersey.

SPAIN.

The rumors that Spain will send a contingent to
the Crimea are doubtful.
Spain would ask for